



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

efforts in the futile endeavor to destroy it. The term "heaven" we may think it best to surrender to religion for its exclusive use, but "God" and "the soul" philosophy needs as well. Religion is a life of communion with God and the spiritual world: Philosophy an attempt, but only an attempt, to understand this life and its objects. In these pages we have been making this attempt through the instrumentality of the concepts of meaning, purpose, and value.

JARED S. MOORE.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY.

REVIEWS AND ABSTRACTS OF LITERATURE

Immanuel Kant's Leben. KARL VORLANDER. Philosophische Bibliothek. Band 126. Leipzig: Verlag von Felix Meiner. 1911. Pp. 223.

It is rather astonishing that so little should have been written on the life of Immanuel Kant when his doctrines are dealt with in thousands of volumes. The biographies of Arnoldt, Rudolf and Johannes Reicke, Warda, and others are incomplete accounts presenting to us only certain parts of his life. Even in the works of Kuno Fischer, Paulsen, and Kronenberg the biography constitutes merely an introduction to the study of Kant's system of philosophy. Schubert's biography, published seventy years ago, was the only complete account that we had of the life of Kant. And yet, as Vorlander points out, Schubert's edition adds nothing new to the former publications,¹ contains many inaccuracies, and valuable as it was for its own time, has now become obsolete in the light of the new facts revealed by the more complete publication of Kant's letters, and by the last ten years of fruitful investigations.

Vorlander sets himself the task of presenting a complete account of Kant's life chiefly from his own correspondence and from documents now at our disposal. Although he endeavors to avoid controversial discussions, he subjects former biographies to sharp criticism and many are the errors which he points out in those works.² The book contains six chapters and is supplemented by two pages on the sources, a chronological table, and an index of proper names. Side by side with Kant's life we have a picture of his time and a very interesting account of Kant's successive relations with Knutzen, Green, Haman, Herder, Lambert, Moses Mendelsohn, and others.

As an analysis and historical development of the philosopher's thought has already been given in Vorlander's edition of Kant,³ to which the present volume is a supplement, he studiously avoids here the exposition

¹ It does not seem to mark a great advance on the edition which appeared immediately after Kant's death under the common title of "Immanuel Kant," the well-known joint publication of three different works written by Borowski, Yachman, and Vasianski, and published by Frederick Nicolovius (Koenigsberg, 1804).

² See pages 2, 5, 11, 16, 18, 19, 25, 35, 41, 63, 164.

³ Cf. the "Philosophische Bibliothek."

and criticism of Kant's works. Only of a few of the least known writings of 1750 and 1770 is an attempt made to give an analysis, as these were not included in the Bibliothek edition. Moreover, he purposely omits the treatment of Kant's attitude towards politics, religion, and art, reserving this, as he tells us, for a future volume.

In thus systematically remaining within the biographical limits the author succeeds in presenting us a simple and natural narration not only of the outer events, but also of the inner life of Kant. He has shown us that this very simple and quiet life, devoid of external commotions, and with few great epochs, was not without its inner emotions and conflicts which, when understood, throw light on Kant's moral doctrines. Vorlander's deep insight can be seen in his most interesting account of Kant's inward struggles at the time when the reactionary government of Prussia forbade him to teach his own philosophy. The philosopher of the categorical imperative who bids us not to lie even when the life of a human being is at stake faces the necessity of being sincere with himself at such a critical moment in his life. From some of his papers at that time we find that he seals his struggles with the consoling compromise that "if everything we say must be true, it is not our duty to divulge all truths." We have in Vorlander's volume many other picturesque portraits of Kant at the height of his powers and also some very touching ones as an old man abandoned by all his friends and even by his own mind.

This volume leaves us with a somewhat different impression of Kant than most of the biographers are wont to give us. Here we have not the secluded and solitary Kant, "who was born, lived, and died in Koenigsberg." But it is the more human side of this stern philosopher that is put before us. We see him not only in the class-room with his pupils, but also in the kitchen with his servants, teaching his cook the transcendental principles of cooking. It is a Kant of universal interests that could even write a "Kritik der Kochkunst," as his friend Hippel said of him.

The style of the book is pleasant, clear, and almost picturesque. Those acquainted with Vorlander's other works on Kant will find here the same clearness and scientific scrupulousness that characterize them.

NIMA HIRSCHENSOHN.

Advertising and Selling: Principles of Appeal and Response. HARRY L. HOLLINGWORTH. New York: D. Appleton and Company. 1913. Pp. xiv + 314.

As stated in the preface, this book has resulted from the cooperative attempt, on the part of a group of practical business men and one or two individuals whose interests were chiefly scientific, (a) to formulate and systematize those facts and laws which relate to the processes of appeal and response in the selling and advertising of goods, and (b) to undertake investigations which might result in the discovery of new facts and principles of both practical and scientific interests.

Especially worthy of consideration is the theoretical discussion and the report of experiments having to do with methods of attracting attention. The conclusion is reached that the greatest change in modern meth-